**THE COLUMBIAN,**
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# The Columbian.

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BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 40
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 28



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## Select Story.

### FANCHETTE, THE GOAT OF BOULAINVILLIERS.

AN EPISODE OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

While the German army inclosed in its iron grasp the most brilliant and pleasure-loving city of Europe, transforming in a moment its epicurean population into a people of heroes, the environs once so gay and so beautiful had experienced a change almost as great. Most of the detached villas were deserted, or occupied by the army, and the villages, whose regular inhabitants had either taken refuge in Paris or fled to a distance, were repopulated by a singular assemblage of individuals, belonging to all classes of society, and bound together only by the tie of a common nationality, and the necessity of finding a shelter and providing for their daily wants.

The hamlet of Boulainvilliers, which had been thus abandoned, had received an entirely new colony, and its beautiful avenue, carpeted with turf of the most lovely green, had all the appearance of a camp. As long as the season would permit cooking was carried on in the open air, and groups were constantly to be seen surrounding the fires and exchanging accounts of their mutual misfortunes.

A painter of Fleurs, bearing the English, or rather Scotch, name of MacHenry, was among these refugees. He had brought with him from Colombes, where he had before resided, a remarkably beautiful white goat, called Fanchette. This creature, to which her master was much attached, figures in most of his pictures. Light and graceful as a gazelle, she is represented sometimes cropping delicately the green branches of the hedge-rows and bushes, sometimes entangled in a maze of brier roses, their pink blossoms and green leaves falling around her in elegant garlands, and contrasting well with the snowy whiteness of her skin.

Fanchette was a universal favorite, and few there were at Boulainvillers who would not have deprived themselves of a morsel of the bread sometimes so hard to procure, that they might reserve a mouthful for the goat, which, however, the saucy thing would only accept from her particular friends.

The grace and rare intelligence of the animal frequently relieved the miseries of the siege. All were surprised at the wonderful education which her master had succeeded in giving her. He had even taught her something of his art, and it was really extraordinary to see the sensible creature busily employed in arranging pebbles on the ground so as to form a rude resemblance to a human profile, often grotesque enough, but still such as one occasionally sees on human shoulders; and, looking at her work, one could not help thinking that, after all, the lower animals are, perhaps, not so inferior to us as we suppose.

The art with which Fanchette selected from a bunch of flowers each one that was named to her was really marvellous. Roses, wall flowers, tulips, camelias, were promptly chosen from the number, and it was rare indeed that she made the least mistake. Two centuries ago they would have burned the poor beast for a witch.

The exercises which she preferred to all others consisted in catching on her horns a series of brass rings which her master threw up in the air. This she did with the greatest address, and when she had got a dozen or so of them encircling her brow like a diadem she would begin jumping and galloping and shaking her head to make them jingle, till, over-excited by their rough music, she would end by dancing in the most fantastic style on her hind feet, till, tired at length by her exertions, she would bound toward her master and throw the rings at his feet.

Among those who had found refuge in the hamlet was a child of five years old, called Marie, the daughter of a peasant whose farm had been burned by the invaders. She was an object of general interest in the little colony on account of her gentle manners, and the sweet but suffering expression of her pale infantine features. A year or two previously she had been so severely bitten in the arm by a vicious dog that the arm had to be amputated, and her delicate constitution had never recovered from the shock. Fanchette soon took a great fancy to the little girl, and the doctor having advised her to be fed as much as possible upon milk, MacHenry offered that of the goat. It was beautiful to see the pleasure with which the affectionate creature took upon herself the office of nurse, and the avidity with which the child sucked in the grateful nourishment which was giving her new life. Fanchette became every day more and more attached to Marie. She rarely left her, except when wanted by her master or some new study; and when it was ended, and MacHenry set her at liberty, saying "Now be off to Marie," with what joy the creature bounded away, and how rejoiced was the little one to have again by her side her darling Fanchette! Nestling her head under the child's hand, a world of loving things were interchanged in their mute caresses.

It once happened that a lady having in her hand a crown of artificial ivy which she had picked up somewhere, probably the debris of a school fete during happier times, placed it on the head of the little Marie. Fanchette, rising on her hind legs, examined it with comical curiosity; and, having made up her mind on the subject, scampered off to an old tree close by, around whose trunk the real ivy twined in thick and glossy wreaths, butted at it with her horns, twisting it around them, and tearing off long trailing garlands. She then ran back in triumph to throw her treasures at the child's feet, saying as clearly as if she had the gift of speech: "Look. This is better than the coarse imitation they have decked you with, this is the real thing!"

Another day the child was looking at herself in a mirror, and Fanchette immediately began to do the same. The expression of sadness and wonder in her eyes seemed to say so plainly: "Why are Marie and I so different? If I were like her I could speak to her, and then we should love each other still better."

One evening Marie, who was sitting by her mother's side, began to fidget and complain of an uneasy sensation in her back. Her mother, busily engaged with some work, and thinking the child was only disposed to be troublesome, examined it slightly and told her to be quiet; but the poor little thing continued to complain, when the mother, getting out of her temper, gave her a sharp slap. Fanchette, who was present at this scene, presented her horns in a threatening attitude to the woman, and gently stroked the shoulders of her little friend with her foot. At the sight of the dumb animal's eloquent appeal, the woman began to relent, and calling the child to her examined more carefully the state of things, when he found, to her horror, one of those large and poisonous caterpillars called in French "*processionnaires*," which had painfully irritated the delicate skin of the child.

It was about this time that MacHenry, continuing his artistic labors in spite of all the difficulties of the situation, resolved on taking for the subject of a new picture his goat Fanchette nursing the little Marie. Fanchette lent herself with her usual intelligence and docility to his wishes; and Marie was represented lying among grass and flowers with her four-footed friend bending over her. This picture which was afterward regarded as one of MacHenry's best works obtained the most signal success at the Paris exhibition of modern art—the truthfulness of the design, the freshness of the coloring, and the grace of the composition being equally striking.

But these bright autumn days soon passed away, and very many recollect the bitter cold of the sad Christmas of that dismal winter. Poor little Marie suffered so severely from it that after a vain attempt to recall some warmth by lighting a fire of brashwood, the only fuel that could be procured, her mother, as a last resort, put her into her little bed, in the hope that by heaping upon her all the clothing she could procure, the child might regain a little heat, but it was in vain; no heat came, and the blood had almost ceased to circulate in her frozen limbs. At this moment Fanchette arrived, and without waiting for an invitation sprang upon the bed. It was in vain they tried to drive her away; she only clung the closer to her nursling, and, covering the child with her body, soon restored her to warmth and animation.

There was one among the temporary inhabitants of Boulainvilliers for whom Fanchette entertained an unmitigated aversion; this was a knife-grinder of the name of Massicault. His appearance was certainly not calculated to produce a favorable impression, for his features were repulsive and his expression disagreeable. A low forehead, a scowling eye, and a short, thick-set figure were the principal physical traits of this personage; nor were they redeemed by those of his moral character. He had for his constant companion a large, ill-favored bull-dog with a spiked collar, who seemed to share all the evil instincts of his master. Every one wondered how the knife-grinder managed to feed this animal at a time when it was so hard to find the merest necessaries of life for human beings—and that, too, without ever seeming to do a hand's turn of work; for all day long he was lounging about, and it was rare indeed to hear the noise of his wheel. When anyone—alarmed at the threatening aspect of the brute, who never failed to growl and show his fangs when approached—asked his master to call him off Massicault used only to reply with an ill-natured laugh: "He has not yet begun to eat such big morsels as you; but there's no saying what he may do one of these days!"

MacHenry was sorry that his goat partook of the general dislike to this man. He would have rather wished that she should have tried by her winning caresses to soften his rugged nature, and bring him to love the creature that had gained all other hearts; but, as we shall see in the sequel, things turned out very differently.

One of the last fine days of that sad year, a crowd having gathered round her master was amusing himself by exhibiting her intelligence in the selection of the fruit and flowers he named, in which she acquitted herself with her usual sagacity, MacHenry had her fetch an apple. There were some still hanging on a tree in a neighboring garden, but, instead of running off as usual to the well-known place, she went right up to the knife grinder, and pushing aside with her paws the skirts of his coat, displayed two pockets stuffed with something, which the crowd, amid shouts of laughter, declared to be stolen apples. The artist tried to call off his goat, and the man drove her away with curses, but two vigorous peasants immediately laid hold of him and insisted on seeing the contents of the suspicious pockets, which proved to be, as all had supposed, apples stolen from the tree in question. The discovery only increased the rage of Massicault, who swore with the most fearful oaths that he had never touched one of them, and that the apples found in his possession had been given to him by a friend. Though none believed him, several, in order to get rid of a disagreeable affair, feigned to do so, and so he was finally let off; but many thought they had thus got the clue to the authorship of several robberies recently committed to the prejudice of different members of the little community.

The misadventure excited in the knife-grinder a violent hatred against Fanchette, which was heartily shared by his worthy companion, the bull-dog. The latter was an object of special terror to poor little Marie. Fanchette seemed to understand the fears of the child, and whenever the dog approached her, she would lower her horns as if to protect her nursling and defy her enemy. These demonstrations of valor were generally successful, the dog slinking off with drooping tail.

One day Fanchette nestled up close to her master, putting her foot upon his arm, and, having succeeded in gaining his attention, ran off to a particular spot, where she stooped to sniff the grass, and then trotting back, she renewed several times the same manœuvre. MacHenry, persuaded that something extraordinary must be the matter, rose and followed her. When she reached the spot, putting aside like a terrier dog the long herbage with her feet, she displayed to view a leather pocketbook, which the artist picked up and examined. An instant sufficed to show that it belonged to the knife-grinder, and its contents proved that this man was one of the numerous spies the Germans had constantly and everywhere in their service. He found besides in this pocketbook, pushed under the covering, the picture of a child, one of those common photographs which have no other merit than a certain resemblance.

The very day that this pocketbook was found a frightful scene took place. Little Marie was sitting on a low stool eating morsels of bread, which she was sharing with Fanchette, when the bull-dog chanced to pass. The animal stopped for a moment and looked at her; then, as if suddenly overcome by the temptation, darted at her and snatched at the bread. He was prevented, however, by the goat, and with a toss of her horns she sent the ferocious beast sprawling to some distance; but he was only stunned, not seriously hurt; and, furious at his repulse, he sprang upon the poor goat, seized her by the throat, and shook her with rage. Marie uttered piercing shrieks, and MacHenry, having got hold of a stick, ran to the rescue. A sharp blow on his head caused him to lose his grip on poor Fanchette, and turn upon his new enemy, seizing him by the shoulder; but a peasant, coming to the assistance of the artist, forced the dog again to let go; and limping off and growling, he at last took refuge beside his master, who all the while had been an unmoved spectator of the scene.

Great was the general grief at the sight of poor Fanchette motionless on the grass, bleeding profusely from the wound in her throat; and strong the indignation excited by the the ferocity of the dog and the conduct of its brutal master. Many were the threats muttered against both; and there is little doubt at least that the dog would soon have paid the penalty he deserved had Fanchette's wound been mortal; but on examination it was found to be less serious than it appeared, and her master's care of her soon effected a complete cure. The inhabitants of the hamlet, however, resolved not to let slip the opportunity for getting rid of the obnoxious knife grinder. That ill-favored individual was received wherever he showed himself with cries of "Be off, and quickly, too, and be careful we do not throttle your wretch of a dog first."

Unable to resist the general storm of indignation the man and his worthy companion were about to take their departure; but they had hardly reached the entrance of the village when they were met by a party bringing along with them an orphan boy of about 6 or 7 years of age, whose parents had been found murdered some days previously in one of the detached cottages of the neighborhood, which some still ventured to inhabit. The child, at the sight of the knifegrinder and his dog, uttered a loud cry and covered his eyes with his hands.

"What is the matter, my poor little fellow asked one of the by-standers. At length he was able with difficulty to reply, his words interrupted with deep sobs. "That man! that dog! It was they that killed my mother! I saw it all from behind the curtain in which I was hid."

Everyone looked on in astonishment at his neighbor, not knowing whether to believe the strange assertion of the child, when MacHenry produced the pocketbook, and informed those around of its contents. The child immediately cried out that it was his mothers, and had any doubt remained it would have been dispelled by looking at the portrait that was contained in it, for its resemblance to the poor little boy was striking.

In presence of such proof there could be no hesitation, and two men immediately set off in pursuit of the fugitive; but he had already got a considerable advance, and fear lent him wings, so that before they could reach him he had gained the protection of the German outposts. He did not succeed, however, in evading the fate he merited, for shortly after the news arrived that the wretched man had fallen into the hands of a detachment of French *francstireuse*, and having been convicted of being concerned in the burning of a farm, was immediately condemned and shot.

MacHenry adopted the orphan boy, and never had cause to repent of his generous action. "I have now two children," he used gaily to say; "for my gentle, intelligent Fanchette is almost as dear to me as if she were a human creature."—*Chambers' Journal.*

### Judge Pitman's Pet Lamb.

Judge Pitman a short time ago bought a pet lamb for his little children to play with. It was a pretty good sized lamb, and strong and vigorous, but the judge said he preferred that kind, because the children would be less likely to hurt it. On the day that it came home they turned it out into the front yard, where it strayed about, nibbling the grass, where the judge tied up his geraniums Mrs. Pitman had her children in the house, and she was reading to them from a book a description of the characteristics of lambs. The account said: "The lamb is one of the most playful and innocent of animals. So kind and meek is it that its name has for centuries been the synonym of gentleness and sweetness of disposition. It never injures any one, and when it is attacked it always suffers humbly and in silence. There is something so beautiful about the gentle little animal that—"

Just at this point Mrs. Pitman was interrupted by the voice of the judge coming from the front yard. It sounded as if he were in distress of some kind. The whole family flew out upon the porch, and there they saw the pet lamb, whose name was the synonym of gentleness, engaged in butting the judge. It would butt him in the rear and knock him over, and then it would butt him on the legs and batter him on the ribs, and plunge its head into his stomach, and jam its skull against his chest. When he rose it butted his shins, and when he stooped over to rub them it butted his head. Then it butted him generally wherever a chance presented itself, and when it had doubled the judge all up under the Norway maple it butted down three rose bushes, butted a garden vase to fragments, butted two palings off the fence and danced off down the street, butting at the tree boxes, the hitching posts and the north-west wind.

Mr. Potter finally knocked it on the head with a club and brought it home to the judge, and subsequently when they had the hind leg for dinner, the Judge observed to Mrs. Pitman that from the manner in which that lamb cut he should believe it was born during the war of 1812, and that it was in fact, a terrific old ram. Then he said he should go down and see the man who had sold it to him for a lamb and bang him with a club

If a man gets a boil on his nose his wife calls it a rum blossom, and deals out her sympathy by the two cents' worth: yet if she notices but a premonitory symptom of a pimple on her nose she hysterically declares it a cancer, sends for two doctors and covers her face with a plaster as big as a soup plate.

A gentleman at a musical party asked a friend in a whisper how he should stir the fire without interrupting the music. "Between the bars, replied his friend.

### Mining Terms.

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* publishes the following condensed dictionary of mining terms:

*A Slope, Shaft, Tunnel and Drift* mean subterranean penetrations at diverse angles.

*A Turnout* means a divergence from the ordinary line.

*Rollers* is a misnomer; they should be called crushers or destroyers of coal.

*Breakers* are properly named—a place where operators and coal are broken up.

*A Lift* means to go *down* about a hundred yards on a coal bed, for the purpose of mining.

*A Coal Basin* is made of conglomerate rock, to contain the coal within it.

*A Chute* is where the coal is shot from the screens to the cars—generally at such an angel that it never becomes "half shot," like some of the miners or vagrant students.

*A Fault* is an error in the mine, some are dirt faults, some of rock; all are serious.

*An Air-hole* might be called the mouth, nose and lungs of the mine, through which it is ventilated, without which it would collapse.

*The Crop of a Coal Bed* is where it appears on the surface like a whale coming from the ocean bed appears on the surface, then only you can estimate its size and character.

*Bowels of the Earth* is inappropriate, stomach were better; the casting up of Vesuvius, Hecla, Cotopaxi, etc., could then be comprehended.

*A Gangway* is a large artery of the mine through which the coal flows, but the anatomical structure of the mine is peculiar, as here the artery is in the vein.

*A Dog-hole, a Monkey-gangway and a Man gangway*, are small contracted avenues in the mines through which the miner gains access, and means that he must stoop to conquer.

*A Jump* in a mine shows that it is given to gymnastics. The miner would much rather have it regular and not given to antics, as it leads to serious faults and slips in its character.

*Names of different varieties of coal* are generally after the sizes of the thing named—as Pea, Chestnut, Egg, Lump and Broken; but not Steamboat or Furnace coal—exceptions from the rule, you know.

*The dip* of a vein of coal means it inclinates north or south, or any other direction. Sometimes they are vertical and have therefore, no inclination.

*A Butty* is the miner's working companion in the mine, his helpmate. This does not apply to his wife, whom he generally calls his, "old woman," irrespective of her age.

*A Shift*—night or day—is "a make-shift." After the miner has worked his eight or ten hours he has "made his shift," and goes home to change his shirt.

The miners show great penetration, and

# The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Oct. 12, 1877.


STANDING COMMITTEE.

Beaver—Isaac Klingerman.
Benton—S. Appleman.
Berwick—Samuel Chamberlain.
Bloom E.—David Lowenberg.
Bloom W.—Jeff. Vandersloe.
Briarcreek—A. B. Croop.
Catawissa—Wm. L. Everly.
Centralia—Thomas Gerasty.
Centre—G. A. Frederick.
Conyngham N.—Neil Lenihan.
Conyngham S.—John Monroe.
Fishingcreek—Cyrus Robbins.
Franklin—Jacob Knittle.
Greenwood—Isaac D. Black.
Hemlock—N. P. Moore.
Jackson—Wm. Young.
Locust—Daniel Morris.
Madison—W. R. Demott.
Main—Nathan Miller.
Mifflin—Dect. Montgomery.
Montour—Jackson Walter.
Mt. Pleasant—A. W. Jacoby.
Orange—Uriah H. Ent.
Pine—John Lore.
Roaringcreek—J. B. Klinger.
Scott—James Lake.
Sugarloaf—Albert Cole.

## DIGEST OF ELECTION LAWS.

*Polls open at 7 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.*

WHO CAN VOTE.

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections.

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States one month,

2. He shall have resided in the State one year; or, if previously having been a qualified elector or native born citizen thereof, and shall have removed therefrom and returned, then he shall have resided therein six months immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the district wherein he intends to vote two months immediately preceding the election, instead of ten days as formerly.

4. If twenty-one years of age or upward, he shall have paid, within two years, a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months previous to the election, and paid at least one month previous to the same.

5. Foreign born citizens must have been naturalized at least one month before the election, and must conform to the requirements contained in section 4, preceding.

The election will be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," being this year the 6th day of the month.

Saturday, October 6, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Saturday, October 6th, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

## REPUBLICAN MISRULE.

**The political events of the last few years should cause every honest Republican to hang his head in shame for the misdeeds of his party leaders. It would take columns to describe them all, and, besides they are fresh in the recollection of all men. Open defiance of law, corruption and grand larceny among high officials, the prostitution of power, and the pollution of the ballot box by Republican leaders, is not only a matter of common notoriety, but worse still a crying crowd of office holders and a debauched press openly defend these wrongs. To perpetuate its power, standing armies were kept in the Southern States, and military law was made supreme over the civil. To inflame partisans at the North, and to maintain the sway of carpet-baggers in the south, glaring lies about "outrages" were constantly circulated, orators spoke in dread of the "rebel yell," and capital stood aghast when told that the rebel debt would be paid if the Democrats regained power.**

**How absurd all this seems viewed in the light of recent events! Mr. Hayes, although claiming his seat as President by virtue of the most gigantic fraud of modern times, passed through the Southern States without molestation, and in fact was received everywhere with the courtesy for which the South is noted. Although we are on the eve of an important election, not a whisper is heard of "rebel outrages" or of misgovernment in the South. The army having been withdrawn, power has been relegated to the rulers chosen by the people, and as a consequence, peace, order and prosperity again smile upon the South. True, it is a tacit admission that the people elected Hampton of South Carolina, Nicholls of Louisiana, and Drew of Florida, and it is also true that those States gave their electoral votes to Tilden, which made him President of these United States; but the wrong of seating Hayes is so glaring that Republican success hereafter has been made impossible.**

**It is also worthy of remark, that Republican administrations, State and Federal, have uniformly shielded rascally officials in their own ranks. In proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the Credit Mobillier, the Whisky and Indian Rings and the Freedman's Bureau, and to such typical men as Belknap, Colfax, Babcock, Shepherd, and hosts of others. But the day of retribution has come. Wells, Anderson & Co. gave Hayes the electoral vote of Louisiana, and to-day they are answering for their crimes before the bar of outraged Justice. And, as the *Times* truly says:**

**"Ex-Treasurer Cardoza, of South Carolina, is in jail at last, his colored surety having surrendered him to prison. Of the once omnipotent band of South Carolina jobbers, ex-Governor Moses has been in prison and now has turned State's evidence; ex-Senator Sawyer is a convict; Senator Patterson is hiding from criminal indictments found by his own political party; ex-Auditor Nagle is a fugitive; ex-Treasurer Parker is seeking to soften retribution by the confession against himself and his associates; ex-Governor Chamberlain is waiting for the chain to draw a little more tightly about him, and of all those who ruled until Chamberlain was overthrown, not one is safe from the whip of justice. Truly the mills of the gods do grind exceeding small!"**

**Men are judged by the company they keep. Can it be, that with all these facts staring them in the face, honest Republicans can longer associate themselves with such a party? Time will tell.**

The War Department on Sunday afternoon received official despatches regarding the troubles in El Paso county, Texas. They show that the Mexican population of the county have risen in insurrection and imprisoned the county officials, including two Judges. At last accounts the Sheriff had escaped. The rioters number four hundred, the American about thirty. It is said the rioters expect aid from Mexico, and that the lives of the Americans are in danger. The trouble was caused by the "location" of salt lakes.

## CARRY THE NEWS TO HAYES!

### His Fraudulency Rebuked in His own State!

**Bishop Elected Governor and the Legislature Democratic.**

We learn by telegraph that the Democrats carried Ohio by at least 20,000 majority and have also gained the Legislature which will give us a U. S. Senator in place of Stanley Matthews. The value of this victory, following so closely as it does that in California and Wyoming, cannot be over-estimated. Ohio has heretofore been the back bone of Republicanism, their majority at one time reaching over 100,000. Besides it was Hayes' own State. Throwing aside the thin guise of civil service reform, Hayes wielded the whole influence of the administration to secure a home endorsement. The best offices were given to Ohioans, Secretary Sherman ran the Treasury Department with a view to securing it. Department clerks were sent home by the thousand and paid for their time.

But all was of no avail, and Hayes, deserted by his own party, and execrated by the Democracy will go down to posterity as a warning to all that Fraud cannot long reign triumphant in this land.

And now Pennsylvanians to work, and let us root out the Camerons and redeem the old Keystone.

## THE MADNESS OF THE HOUR.

For generations the capital stock in trade of politicians and public writers has been the rights and interests of the "dear people," —that "this is a government *of* the people, *by* the people, *for* the people," and strange to say many persons are foolish enough to believe it. As a matter of fact the people have not much to do with the management of their public affairs, and seem to care but very little into whose hands they are intrusted. A few party leaders set the political machinery in motion, conventions are manipulated, and then a demand is made on the people to support the candidates. In this way men are placed in office to whom the people are opposed, and legislation is secured which is directly against the interests and wishes of the voters.

Does any one suppose that the people favor land grabs, salary grabs, subsidies to railroads, and like legislation? Certainly not, and yet their representatives in Congress go on voting for such measures in utter disregard of the wishes of their constituents.

But let us give another illustration, and one that must come home to every tax payer. The late war entailed upon us a national debt of over $2,600,000,000, besides a much larger sum in the shape of local and municipal indebtedness. In order to maintain the Union our people gave lavishly of their blood and treasure. The North was paralyzed and the South bankrupt. In such a condition of affairs it was not only unwise but unjust to crush the present generation by onerous taxation to make immediate payment of the war debt. The country that had been saved to posterity, posterity should aid in paying for Not only that, but the South which had dragged us into the war, should have been given a chance to recuperate, so that she could aid in the payment of this immense amount. But our law makers at Washington, enjoying the delights of that gay capital, and revelling in high salaries and huge jobs, forgot the burdens and miseries of the people, and for a dozen years have been laying the heavy hand of taxation upon a prostrate people, without the shadow of necessity. Our national credit is good at home and abroad, as is shown by the rapid absorption of our four per cent. bonds. Surely then it would be sufficient to pay the interest on our public debt, and leave the reduction of the principal to the future,—to a time when prosperity returns to our borders, to a time when the people have in a measure recovered from the losses caused by war,—to a time when our vast resources shall have been more fully developed, and when our children may bear their share of the burden.

But our rulers have applied another thumbscrew to industry by providing for the resumption on the first of January, 1879. This is another ingenious device of the bond-holder and capitalist. Many a farm was bought and many a contract was made when greenbacks were a legal tender, and at times when they were worth but 60 cents on the dollar. To compel specie payments at a time like this means utter ruin, because the specie is hoarded up by capitalists, and when 1879 comes round it cannot be obtained by the debtor class except at an exorbitant premium. The past four years of suffering is nothing in comparison to the distress that will ensue if the resumption act is not repealed. All our efforts should be used to accomplish this.

To make this question more practical let us refer to our own county. Day after day the Sheriff and Constable are sweeping away the labors of a lifetime, and for mere nominal prices. In such times there should be leniency on the part of the wealthy creditor, a reduction in expenditures and of the salaries of officials. A Democratic Congress gained credit by saving the nation $40,000,000 a year, and the example should be followed everywhere.. The erection of a costly jail at this time was against the earnest protests of the people. But, as that question is now beyond argument, surely the vast burden of paying for it should not be forced upon us in the immediate future. God knows we have enough already to bear. It may be a bagatelle to those who have their thousands at interest, but it is vital to the farmer and householder, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that for two successive years there has been a failure of the wheat crop in our county. These loans are made as investments. The interest could be paid regularly, but make the principal payable a considerable time in the future, and not add this additional burden to the people at this time. The jail is expected to answer a hundred years and there is no reason why the cost should be paid in such installments and in so short a time. *Will the Commissioners heed the prayers of the people?*

Oyo was the original way of spelling Ohio.

## The Latest and Best.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 10.—The Republican committee have received very little news to-day and all political information has to be obtained from the democratic headquarters. The democratic state committee up to this hour have what are called official returns from just one-half of the counties of the state and these show a democratic gain over the vote of last year of 16,576. Taking this as a basis they claim that Bishop's majority cannot fall below 25,000, and they feel confident that the official count will give him 28,000 or 30,000. In the House the democrats will have sixty-seven members, the republicans thirty-nine, workingmen three. Democratic majority 28. In the senate the democrats will have 25 and the republicans 10. Democratic majority 15 This will give the democrats 41 on joint ballot. It is not likely that the full official count will materially change the legislative majorities.

## New York Democrats.

ALBANY, October 4.—The convention reassembled slowly this morning, and was not called to order till 10:45 o'clock. The chair announced that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report for fifteen or twenty minutes.

At 12 noon the committee on contested seats entered the hall. Its chairman made a report in favor of seating the Corning delegation from Albany [hisses in the gallery and applause] and the M'Laughlin delegation from Kings; excluding the anti-Tammany delegation from New York [great applause] and in favor of the delegates from Orleans, who were yesterday accepted as regular by action of the state committee, contesting credentials from Orleans having been presented without any signature attached; also in favor of the Murphy, or regular delegates from Rensselaer.

The chairman said the duties of the committee had been arduous, the investigation having been attended with much conflicting testimony. They had tried to do justice, and though not unanimous, a large majority of the committee concurred in its action. The delegations admitted from New York and Kings were reported as the regular elected delegates.

The entire regular delegation of Tammany were admitted, the contest in the First and Second districts having been amicably adjusted.

The Haskin delegation from Westchester was also admitted as the regular delegation.

The convention by unanimous consent proceeded to take a vote on the adoption of the committee's report, and it was adopted by a viva voce vote with a few dissents.

Mr. Miller moved that the committee on resolutions and permanent organization be appointed by the chair.

Mr. Green moved as an amendment, that a committee on permanent organization of one member from each congressional district be chosen from the delegates thereof and that a committee on resolutions, to whom all resolutions shall be referred, be chosen in like manner.

A resolution was adopted that the democracy of New York in convention assembled send greeting to the democracy of our sister state, New Jersey, and congratulate the voters of that state on the nomination of the patriot and soldier, George B. McClellan.

The committee on permanent organization reported Clarkson N. Potter for permanent chairman. Mr. Potter addressed the convention.

The platform recites that the people elected by an overwhelming popular and a clear electoral majority the democratic candidates for President and Vice President. The will of the nation thus constitutionally declared was wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the greatest usurpation and fraud. It is not only just and fit but our plain duty to denounce with the warmest indignation this stupendous wrong, and we do hereby denounce and hold it up to universal execration.

That the late house of representatives deserve the thanks of all patriots and lovers of liberty for their just refusal, in the exercise of the most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to representatives of the people in all constitutional governments, to appropriate money for the support of soldiers to be used in the illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the republic. The withdrawal of troops from the south by the present national administration is commended.

Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency introconvertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments; no step backwards; the honest payment of the public debt in coin; a sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform; a tariff for revenue only.

No government partnership with protected monopolies.

Home rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers entrusted to public servants, municipal, state and federal.

No centralization.

Equal and exact justice to all men.

No partial legislation and no partial taxation.

Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies.

No private use of public funds by public officers.

Corporations chartered by the state always supervisable by the state in the interests of the people.

The party in power responsible for legislation while in power.

Economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened.

The platform opposes subsidies to corporations and congratulates the state at large on the absence of disturbances which were lately so prevalent in other sections of the country.

The convention, after adopting the platform proceeded to nominate state officers. The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; comptroller, Frederick P. Olcott; treasurer, Jas. Mackin; Attorney General, Augustus Schoomaker; State Engineer and Surveyor, Horatio Seymour, junior.

After the appointment of a State Central Committee the convention adjourned.

## Double Murder and Suicide!

A special dispatch to the *Daily Chronicle* from Cleveland gives the details of a terrible tragedy which occurred near that place on last Saturday night. A man named Carper cut his daughter's throat, knocked his grand daughter in the head with a smoothing iron, then cut the child's throat, afterward shooting himself mortally. The doors of his house were found bolted this morning. Carper was still alive, but died in a few moments. The suicide was an avowed atheist. He had been heard to say that he had better kill his family and get out of the world. He came to Bradley county a few years ago. All his family who were at home at the time were murdered.

It has been rumored in New Orleans that Hon. Jeremiah S. Black has been retained to prosecute the members of the Returning Board, and the rumor has occasioned considerable trepidation among the scoundrels who conspired to count Hayes into the Presidency. The trial will take place in November next.

## The Fatal Storm.

All Pickering Valley is in mourning for its dead and dying. The quiet country folk have had their Ashtabula horror, and suffering and anguish fill many a home. The sequel to the Pennypacker reunion is a sad one, and of those in the returning Vally train, most of whom had spent the day at Schwenksville, seven were killed outright by the accident of Thursday night and nearly fifty were wounded, some of them fatally. There are many descendants of the Pennypackers up and down the valley, and notwithstanding the rain of Thursday there was a goodly gathering of the clan at the reunion. On the return trip the excursionists reached Phœnixville at 5:50 p. m. and took the cars on the Valley Branch for their homes. For two miles or more all went well. Then suddenly there was a terrible crash, the engine and cars were hurled downward and the passengers were buried under a mass of broken timbers and debris.

THE PLACE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The Pickering Valley Branch of the Reading Railroad is eleven miles in length, and runs from Phœnixville to Byers. It is a very crooked line, and its course through the valley can only be compared to the tortuous windings of a Jersey creek. At the point where the accident occurred the track was built upon an earthy embankment thrown across a natural ravine three hundred yards long. To the left of the line, going towards Byers, is a stretch of high land, and to the right, some two hundred yards distant, is the swollen and muddy water of French creek. This embankment is perhaps twenty feet high on the former side, while on the latter the fall is fifty or sixty feet. Throughout Thursday the rain fell steadily, and between 5 and 6 o'clock the water poured down in torrents. The high lands acted as a perfect water-shed, and a great pool collected at the foot of the embankment. The old residents of the neighborhood, one of whom is Isaac Moyer, whose farm the track crosses, say that just at this place the water always collected after a great rain, and that no matter how many stones were carted in, a gulch was always worn away. No culvert was provided, and the great stretch of earth served as a dam for the water which poured down the high lands. At 5 o'clock, when the train to Phœnixville passed the spot there was nothing to bespeak impending danger. The water must have worked its way under the embankment gradually, and between 5 and 6 a passage-way once made through the dirt, sixty or seventy feet gave way and the pent-up waters rushed on to the creek, strewing the meadows with great stones. The tracks probably remained stretching across the chasm, for when the ill-fated train came thundering along on its return trip the engineer it is supposed, saw the shining rails and knew nothing of the gap beneath. The engine was running backwards, drawing two passenger cars and a baggage, passenger and milk car combined. When the opening was reached the engine fell a distance of thirty feet, the first car was dragged upon it and the second smashed through the roof of the first. The third car was dragged but part way over, and was not smashed up as were the others. The rain was still falling in torrents, and the fire which was discovered shortly after the accident was speedily extinguished.

REMOVING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

There were one hundred and twenty passengers on the train, but when the wreckers reached the ravine none but the wounded ones were to be found, and it is supposed that those who escaped unhurt hastened away as soon as possible. The mud was deep, and the work of removing the dead and wounded was arduous.

Throughout the night the work went on amidst the rain and the cries and shrieks of the suffering ones. J. Frank Kennedy, the engineer, about thirty-five years old, was found under the engine, horribly bruised. He lived in Byers and leaves a wife and a large family. Michael Cobett, brakeman was pinned between the couplings, and was not removed until five o'clock yesterday morning. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he lies in a critical condition. He has a wife and two children. His sufferings were intense, but he could not be taken out before that hour on account of the softness of the earth.

As soon as the car was raised a bit it would fall back again. William Hallman and wife, of Chester Springs, were taken out dead locked in each other's arms. Nathan Pennypacker, of West Pikeland township, and Isaac Tustin and his son Jones, of Chester Springs, were also killed. The last dead body found was that of the fireman, George T. Griffith, of Lionville. He was the only support of an aged mother. He was taken from under the engine at five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The wounded number about fifty in all, some of them slightly, however. The names of those most seriously hurt are: Olie Prizer, leg broken; J. J. Tustin, thigh fractured; William Pennypacker, broken jaw and badly bruised; Isaac Hartman, badly injured internally; John Latshaw, leg broken; Mrs. George Pennypacker, jaw broken; Mrs. Albert Pennypacker, injured internally; Harman Pennypacker, arm broken; Mrs. Harman Pennypacker, ribs broken; J. B. McClellan Clevenstine, arm broken; Abraham Pennypacker, leg broken. The following are badly bruised: Harman and Joseph Anderson, E. F. Pearce and wife, Matthias Anderson and wife, Mrs. Maggie Hartman, Jacob and Horace Latshaw, Hosea Moses and wife, S. J. Tustin and wife and Jacob Emery and wife. Numerous others received cuts and bruises.

PHŒNIXVILLE, October 7.

Four more deaths from the Pickering Valley Railroad disaster of Thursday are announced, bringing the total number up to eleven. Mrs. Albert Pennypacker, of Pikeland; Peter Danfield, John Latsham and Michael Corbitt, the brakeman, are the latest victims, and it is thought that others are fatally injured.

Many of the dead and wounded are relatives of Rev. J. P. Tustin of this place.

## A SAMPLE ORGAN.

During the last Presidential campaign no journal was more defamatory or louder in its abuse of Gov. Tilden than the *Press*. "Traitor," "demagogue," "Tweedite," "perjuror," &c., were common epithets. *Now*, it uses the following language in regard to him:

"Whatever may be said of Tilden's course as a national statesman, it must be conceded that he made sincere and useful efforts to rescue the city of New York from the gang of Tammany pluderers who under Tweed's leadership had unmercifully robbed taxpayers, and that after he was elected Governor he also combated successfully the Canal Ring that had long been robbing the State of New York.

## Swift Justice.

Within a space of five hours in Philadelphia Charles Otten, charged with passing counterfeit money and shooting at the officers who attempted to arrest him, was heard before a magistrate, tried before the court, and lodged in the Eastern Penitentiary, where, according to his sentence, he will remain for five years. This is justice in seven-leagued boots.

## The Ohio Revolution.

The stunning Democratic victory in Ohio surpasses the highest hopes of the successful party and strikes the vanquished dumb with amazement. It is not a mere defeat; it is a revolution, and it leaves the Republicanism that has woven the greenest chaplets our history in its better days, in the starless midnight of hopelessness. It is idle to explain that Greenback, Labor and Prohibition diversions decimated the Republican party while the Democracy stood in solid ranks when the decisive battle came upon them. Republicanism was disintegrated, not because its voters loved Greenback, Labor or Prohibition doctrines better, but because they demanded some channnel of egress from the befouled Republican temple; and the Democracy stood to their guns because they were out of power; because they wanted to win power, and because Republicanism opened its own gates for the enemy to enter and overwhelm it.

The verdict of Ohio is unmistakable. It is a crushing defeat for President Hayes, and it comes from those who should have been friends as well as from consistent foes. It comes from incongruous elements which found unity without arrangement to strike the fatal blow. He was hated for his faith to the peace of the nation; he was smitten by thousands who felt that he wears another's crown, and he was deserted by many because of the distrusted leaders who gave him half hearted support and yet loaded him with their friendship. Judge West opened the campaign by a fatal stab directed at his own vitals, and the party floundered under his awkward efforts to retrieve his irretrievable blunder. Stanley Matthews was a double millstone about the neck of the President and a dead-weight upon the tottering party, while cross purposes and a general spirit of vengeance within the Republican household, made it an easy conquest for the practically united Democracy.

Whether the majority for Bishop shall foot up twenty or thirty thousand matters little. It is not less than twenty, and more is needless, for it carries the Legislature and a United States Senator, and dates the final destruction of the debauched Republicanism that was first arraigned at Cincinnati in 1872. It will sweep down the last vestige of hopeful opposition to Democratic success in Pennsylvania, and even Philadelphia will swing from her Republican moorings in November.—*Phila Times.*

## Another Fort Taken.

The *Summit*, a prominent Radical organ in Iowa, publishes an interesting letter from its Penna., correspondent, and after speaking of the late riots, their cause and remedy he thus plainly talks about political affairs. The letter is written from Pittsburg, and says:

"There is music in the air in Pennsylvania politics. * * * There is no more doubt but that Pennsylvania will roll over to democracy this fall by a small majority, than there is that Hayes had 59,228 majority in Iowa last November, but some of our anxious ones hope that Sterrett and Passmore, for Judge and Auditor General may be able to pull through by small majorities, *but nobody expects to elect Hart for Treasurer*, his defeat seems a foregone conclusion. With either Noyes or Barr as their candidates the democracy will carry the Treasurer by from 12 to 15,000 majority. Let the band play, and for my predictions I give you, first:—This county (Allegheny) which gave Hayes 9,481 majority will not give us this year 3,000 majority, while Lancaster where Hayes had 7,787 majority we will fall short of 3,500; in York where Hayes had 6,827 votes, I predict we will loose at least 1,500 votes with the ticket as "slated," while in Philadelphia where Hayes had 15,030 majority it is doubtful if the party will be able, to more than hold its own. Philadelphia and Pittsburg, our largest cities, and heretofore heavily Republican are blessed now with, the former a democratic Sheriff and District Attorney, the latter a democratic mayor. Upon these and other figures I base my calculations, and just wait and see how near correct they prove to be."

Perhaps it would be asking too much of our neighbor, the *Herald*, to publish the above for the benefit of its candidate for Treasurer? Carry the news to Hart and—Noyes!—*Norristown Register.*

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, in the recent case of the First National Bank of Rochester, appellant, vs. Frederick M. Pierson, respondent, declares that the "national banks have no power to deal and speculate in promissory notes, for the purpose of private gain and profit alone, or to acquire any title thereto by purchase, other than in the ordinary way of discount." If this decision is to be understood as applying to the purchase by banks of notes in the hands of bill brokers as owners, or held by them for negotiation, and the decision above announced is law in Pennsylvania as well as in Minnesota, much of the business of some of our banks will be materially shortened. We say *some* of our banks because some of them do largely of that kind of business, while others, in the management of men nicely conscientious eschew it altogether. It has been generally held that by the purchase from third parties of notes under their face value the penality of usury did not attach to holders under such purchase. Such paper has been treated in the light of a commodity which may be freely and legally dealt in at its market price. There are decisions both ways, we believe, on the question. The National Banking law gives to each institution existing under it all powers necessary "to carry on the business of banking by discounting and *negotiating* promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt." It also limits the rate of interest charged to that allowed by the State where the bank is located. If negotiating includes *buying* the law would seem to authorize such action, and by implication to exempt it from the panalty of usury.—*Ex.*

The Nez Perce war is nearly ended. Chief Joseph, after outmarching, outgeneralling, and outfighting our great army with his handful of warriors, after mounting, provisioning, and rearming them from the spoils of our beaten forces, now, covered with laurels, join Sitting Bull, in Canada, where, in a rich buffalo region, he can rest his warriors and tell to sympathetic hearers the story of his victories. Grateful as the close of the chase may be to him, it is vastly more so to us, because this grand, final failure puts an end to our long and mortifying exhibition of military inefficiency, and to the awful losses which have marked this bloody and costly war, founded in injustice, brought on with recklessness, waged with imbecility, and crowned with irremediable disaster.—*Sun.*

A telegram from General Miles reports that on the 30th ult., his command surprised the Nez Perces under Chief Joseph, and had a severe engagement. Seventeen of the Indians, including Joseph's brother and four other chiefs, were killed, and forty wounded. The greater part of their herd was captured. Twenty-four of the soldiers were killed and forty-four wounded.

## The Williamsport Bond Decision.

The decision of the bare majority of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth in the Williamsport bond case is exciting much attention at the hands of the editorial fraternity as well as those of judges and lawyers. We noticed the decision on Saturday in the absence of any opportunity of reading any of the several opinions by the several judges of the court, having before us at the time only a brief notice of the decision itself. We felt constrained to take sides with the minority of the court on the single point then in our possession, the inherent power of a municipal corporation to issue bonds in amount exceeding the limit named in the law. Such action is certainly unwarranted and clearly a wrong to tax payers, who are the paymasters. But since then the views of Chief Justice Agnew, concurred in by Justices Woodward and Sterrett have come to hand, and we avail ourselves of a brief abstract of the same, as presenting some of the equitable points involved. The decision of the majority was in effect that power, however dangerous, must be lodged somewhere, and that if the people of a city are careless and allow themselves to be goverened by political tramps they must take the consequence. This sounds to us very strange doctrine to come from the highest court in the State, especially in these days of "rings" (composed mainly of parties in authority) and the almost daily development of frauds on tax payers of the most gigantic proportions. If the law is thus unceremoniously tumbled over by the Supreme Court there seems little room for censure of any authority below it. But the Chief Justice and the minority of the court show that the equities of the issue, as developed in the examination, are all the way through hand-in-hand with what seems to us the law of the case. That chief officer holds that the leading doctrines of the opinion are dangerous in their direction, imperiling the safety of the tax-payers of all cities. The recent history of corporate affairs is cited to show how dangerous it is to leave the administration of affairs in the hands of unprincipled men, a knowledge of whose character is often only learned after they are elected to office. The history of those Williamsport bonds shows that sixty-seven of them were issued for "unknown purposes" and one hundred and eighty-three to persons "unknown" and for "purposes unknown." The Chief Justice further states that of 645 bonds issued 145 were sold at sixty-three cents on the dollar two at sixty-seven cents, and twenty at eighty-seven cents on the dollar. Also that of $645,000 of bonds issued, $183,339 were not even authorized by Williamsport Councils. That 162 one thousand dollar bonds were issued to pay old debts. That these old debts were bought up by the parties receiving the bonds at a discount of from 5 to 40 per cent. Of the $645,000 of bonds issued but $200,000 were authorized by act of Assembly. These facts, if tolerated in law, are calculated to clothe dishonest corporation officials with entirely too much power, who are not agents with absolute power, blind the people, but local officers elected to perform functions prescribed by law. The Chief Justice forcibly argues that these officials have no implied powers; that their powers are strictly such as are given by legislative grant; that the officers of the city of Williamsport were not elected to issue $445,000 in bonds more than allowed by law, and if they can bind the citizens for that amount they can also bind for as many millions. In all the amount issued over the legal limit the people of Williamsport were not represented by their officials. Finally, looking at the Williamsport bond issue in the light of depreciation, the minority opinion criticizes severely the policy which creates a debt of $100 by the issue of a bond on which but sixty-three dollars were realized, and deprecates the opening of a door by which dishonest officials may ruin their constituents by selling large amounts of bonds at a depreciated rate. The opinion is quite long, but as forcible in argument as it is interesting in the narration of the facts of the case. The question is one worthy of popular study in all municipalities. There is fear that the majority of the court, in this decision, may have yielded in a perhaps doubtful case to the just indignation everywhere entertained against everything looking to repudiation, and in its effort to be entirely straight has leaned a little to the other side.—*Phila. Ledger.*

## The Workingman's Greatest Enemy.

He who champions the cause of the workingman falls far short of his duty if he fails to warn him against one common enemy, the liquor saloon. If you are not a temperance man, there is all the more reason why you should look this subject fairly in the face. The saloon is not an industrial concern. It neither feeds nor clothes you. It is a trap placed upon nearly every corner, to catch your money without giving a profitable return. It absorbs a portion of your earnings, and leaves you none the better for it, but very likely much the worse in morals, health, pocket and self-respect. You know that this is so, if you stop to think. The seeds of numberless evils and none whatever of good to mankind grow in these hotbeds of corruption. We beg our friends, the workingmen, to avoid liquor saloons. If you can find no other society nor place of resort you are indeed unfortunate; but better none than such as thus lower your manhood and your purse.—*California Agriculturist and Artisan.*

## JOSEPH'S BAND CAPTURED.

Fort Benton, Montana, October 8, via Helena, October 9.—A courier arrived from General Miles' battle field one hour ago, bringing the intelligence that Joseph with his entire band had surrendered.

The capitulation occurred at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 5th inst. The savages gave up their guns and ammunition, passing in solemn review before General Miles, and accepting an unconditional surrender.

The troops at once occupied the Indian intrenchment and the first victory over the Indians for two years was signalized. In the charge upon the Indian camp the first day sixty-four officers and men were killed and wounded. After the camp had been surrendered, and the soldiers had secured defensive positions, only four casualties occurred. The soldiers closed in upon the savages slowly but surely after the first day, all the time extending their line of rifle pits. It was the purpose of General Miles to lose no more men in the attack.

The following words of Thomas Jefferson are quite apposite just now, and the fraudulent President should reflect upon them: "I confess that I am not reconciled to the idea of a Chief Magistrate parading himself through the several States as an object of public gaze, and in quest of an applause, which, to be valuable, should be purely voluntary. I had rather acquire silent goodwill by a faithful discharge of my duties, than owe expressions of it to my putting myself in the way of receiving them."

Subscribe for THE COLUMBIAN.


## It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial; then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, otherwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of consumption where general debility, loss of appetite and constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system while Shiloh's cure allays the inflammation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cts. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

HACKMETACK, a rich and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.
April 6, '77-1y


## MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $ 1.50 |
| Rye " | .75 |
| Corn, new, " | .50 |
| Oats, " | .30 |
| Flour per barrel | 10.00 |
| Cloverseed | 7.00 |
| Flaxseed | 1.50 |
| Butter | .20 |
| Eggs | .14 |
| Tallow | .10 |
| Potatoes | .20 |
| Dried Apples | .6 |
| Hams | .14 |
| Sides & Shoulders | .10 |
| Lard per pound | .11 |
| Hay per ton | 12.00 |
| Beeswax | .25 |
| Timothy Seed | 4.00 |

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 4 on Wharf | $ 3.25 per Ton |
| No. 5 " " | $ 3.00 " |
| No. 6 " " | $ 2.00 " |
| Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf | $ 3.25 " |
| " Bituminous " | $4.50 " |

## POLITICAL.

### Democratic State Ticket.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JUDGE TRUNKEY,
*of Venango county.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
W. P. SCHELL,
*of Bedford county.*

FOR STATE TREASURER,
A. C. NOYES,
*of Clinton county.*

### Democratic County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
*of Bloomsburg.*

FOR CORONER,
ISAIAH YEAGER,
*of Locust.*

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
*of Centre.*

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITORS NOTICE,

The undersigned having been appointed an Auditor on the exception to account of D. A. Watson guardian of George F. Watson as filed by his Administratrix Mary A. Watson will meet all parties at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday November 11th 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the purpose of holding said audit. All parties interested will attend and present their claims.

JOHN M CLARK,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JESSE ZANER, DECEASED.

The undersigned having been continued as Auditor on the exceptions filed to the account of Abram Waltman, Executor of Jesse Zaner, deceased, and his powers increased so that he shall make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of said Executor, he will meet all parties at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday the 2d day of November, A. D., 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of his appointment.

All parties having claims will present them or be forever debarred from coming in for share of said fund.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
oct. 12, 77-4w Auditor.


$60 Per month will be paid to a good energetic man in each county to introduce

DR. EGLE'S

New Illustrated History of Penn'a.

Write immediately, and state experience in this business, and age. Address,

D. C. GODDRICH, Publisher,
Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.
oct. 12-13w

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED. New paths marked out by that plainest of all books—"Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense,"—nearly 1,000 pages, 200 illustrations, by Dr. E. B. FOOTE, of 120, Lexington Ave., N. Y. Purchasers of this book are at liberty to consult its author by mail Free. Price by mail $3 2s for the STANDARD edition, or $1.50 for the POPULAR edition, which contains all the same matter and illustrations. Contents tables free. Agents Wanted. MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING CO., 129 East 28th street, N. Y. oct. 12'77-6m


## ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

OF VALUABLE

## REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of Mary A. Greenwich, deceased, will sell at public sale on the premises in Scott township, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described

REAL ESTATE,

situate in township and county aforesaid, being a ONE-HALF ACRE LOT more or less, bounded by lands of John Kressler, Edmond R. Crawford, John A. Whitenight and others.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

OSCAR P. ENT,
oct. 12, '77-ts Administrator.

## EXECUTORS' SALE

OF VALUABLE

## REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Executors of William Howell, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, will sell at public sale, upon the premises in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877,

at two o'clock p. m., that VALUABLE FARM, the late residence of the said decedent, two miles north of the town of Bloomsburg, containing about

**130 ACRES,**

about 100 acres is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a

Frame House, Frame Bank Barn,

Wagon Shed and other out-buildings. A pump at the door and a never-failing spring and spring-house near by. Plenty of fruit trees of all kinds, and limestone in the immediate neighborhood.

Also: At the same time and place,

A TIMBER LOT

containing about Eleven Acres, lying a short distance north of the above tract, well-timbered.

TERMS OF SALE.—The purchaser shall within one hour after the striking down of the property, pay down ten per cent of one-fourth of the amount, or give his note for that amount payable in ten days after date, and shall pay the one-fourth (less the ten per cent.) on the 1st of April next, one-fourth on the 1st of April 1879, one-fourth on the 1st of April, 1880, and the remaining one-fourth on the 1st of April 1881, with interest from April 1st, 1878, secured by bonds and mortgage on the premises, when the

# THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1877


### Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

| | NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation Train, | 6.45 A. M. | 7.52 A. M. |
| Mail Train | 7.38 A. M | 4.49 P. M |
| Express Train | 1.59 P. M. | 11.57 A. M |
| " " | 4.56 P. M. | |

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

| | NORTH. | SOUTH |
|---|---|---|
| Accommodation Train | 6.38 A. M. | 7.37 P. M. |
| Regular Express | 4.06 P. M. | 11.33 A. M. |

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

The boys and girls may rejoice—the chestnut crop is plentiful this year.

If you have a receipt for payment of state or county taxes in 1876, you can vote.

On next Friday night a Temperance meeting will be held in the Baptist Church.

On Saturday evening a meeting will be held at Harmon John's in Main Township.

The two trials of Hester and others on the charge of having murdered Alexander W. Rea have cost the county about $8,000.

Our thanks are due John S. Mann and Daniel Myers for a fine mess of eels. Come again, gentlemen.

Government land costs $1,25 per acre Reader, how many acres have you squandered in drinking intoxicating liquors?

Frank R. Snyder formerly foreman of this office has leased the printing material and fixtures of the Plymouth *Index* office.

They say business is dull; sugar and coffee are selling slowly. Not so with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; we understand our druggists can hardly supply the demand.

E. Jacoby has opened his oyster bay for the season, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh fish and oysters.

We call attention to the correction made in the notice of the Catawissa Bridge Company. No decimal points appeared in the copy, and hence the mistake.

The printing office of Dr. P. John at Elizabeth, N. C. was totally destroyed by fire a short time ago. Dr. John was formerly editor of the *Republican* at this place, and is well known through the county.

The Law and Collection office of Freeze & Everly has been handsomely papered and painted, and is now one of the pleasantest offices in town. William F. Bodine did the work.

Be sure to remember that Haas' Expectorant is a perfectly safe and reliable medicine, free from all *objections* and *dangers* connected with most of the advertised cough syrups. 25 and 50 cents a bottle.

We allow 35 cents a bushel for nice potatoes, 25 cents a pound for honey, market price for apples according to quality, and butter and eggs also at market prices, on subscription or book account. Bring on your produce.

J. E. Eichholtz of the Sunbury *Democrat* will please accept our thanks for a copy of the paper book in the case of Hester, et al. It is probably the largest that ever went before the Supreme Court.

Judge Krickbaum appeared at Court last week Thursday, obliged to walk with the assistance of a cane owing to severe lameness. A fractious horse of John Winner's stepped on the Judge's foot while he was attempting to restrain it.

The Supreme Court of the United States has again decided in favor of the Western Granges, affirming the right of the Legislature of Wisconsin to provide by law for maximum charges for railroad service, either for carrying passengers or freights, within the borders of that State.

The Fair opened on Wednesday, the weather being all that could be desired. In the afternoon crowds began to appear on the streets, and it looks at this writing (Wednesday evening) as though there will be a large attendance. A full report will be given next week.

A public spirited citizen of this place offers to donate one hundred dollars for a public reading room. If a few more men would do likewise the proposition would become a fixed fact. Such an arrangement would be creditable to the town, and beneficial to all classes.

Geo. P. Reichard of Espy is doing a large trade. Among other things he has a stock of "Williamsport Boots" manufactured by J. E. Dayton &c. These goods have a wide reputation and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. None are genuine unless bearing the stamp of the manufacturers, J. E. Dayton & Co.

The useful matter contained in the Agricultural column is alone worth ten times the subscription price of the COLUMBIAN. The items are not only of immense value to our farmers and their families, but to every housekeeper. To utilize them a scrap book should be kept, and in this manner a vast amount of valuable information could be gathered for future use.

The opinion of Judge Elwell in Williamsport Bond case has been sustained by the Supreme Court, Judges Agnew, Woodward and Sterrett dissenting. This settles the law, but it opens a loop hole for an immense amount of extravagance. We presume that under that decision, our town council will go ahead and build water works for Bloomsburg.

The Democrats of this county have completed their ticket by the nomination of Dr. Doyle for coroner and I. H. Reynolds for surveyor.—*Berwick Independent.*

We have tried to keep posted about political matters in this county, but confess that we were not aware that the Democracy had made such nominations.

One day last week Constable Woodward discovered a man apparently asleep on the Episcopal Church door-way. A brief examination showed that the man was dead drunk, and a bottle of whisky was found between his feet He was toted at once to the lock up. His name is said to be John Care. It was Care—less for him to get drunk, even if it proved he was Care—full.

A MASONIC IMPOSTER.—John Ogden, claiming to hail from and having in his possession a certificate of membership of Columbia Commandery No. 2, District of Columbia, is going about the country imposing upon the members of the order. He is pronounced a fraud and an imposter by the officers of said Commandery, no such person ever having been a member thereof. Knights Templar and the Masonic fraternity generally should be on their guard against him. Pass him around.

The Christian Temperance Union of Bloomsburg will assist in starting Gospel Temperance meetings throughout the county by furnishing the printed pledges and, as far as possible, speakers; the cost of the pledge and the necessary travelling expenses of the speakers to be, of course, defrayed by the parties applying for them.

Applications for such aid may be made to the corresponding Secretary, Hervey E. Smith, Esq.

A DARING FEAT.—Professor Frank Stookey delighted a large audience on Wednesday evening by performing the hazardous undertaking of walking a rope at an angle of 45 degrees, extending from Brown's Hotel to Centre street. The feat was performed by torch light, and will be repeated with ring and trapese performance this evening.

No child can sleep soundly while suffering with Collic or from Teething. Remove the cause by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Only 25 cents per bottle.

The storm which passed over the county last week did great damage in many sections. We have heard of no casualties resulting from it in this county.

A young son of John Dialy's just below town, had his arm badly fractured while endeavoring to throw a belt from the gearing of a thrashing machine on Saturday last.

On Monday evening another meeting will be held at New Columbia. The last meeting held there was addressed by Rev. M. C. Brittain, Rev. John Thomas, Ex-Sheriff Smith, and others. Some 33 names were secured.

What is the matter with the *Republican*? It does not mention the results of the Ohio election. Does it know, or does it think it can keep its readers in ignorance of what is going on in the world.

A fire at Nanticoke last week destroyed the Hardware store of E. B. Brower, and the livery stable of Wellington Risewick both formerly citizens of Bloomsburg. They were partially insured. This is the second time they have been burned out.

Judge Grow, of Orange county, speaking before the American Temperance Union, in Cooper Institute, said that Dr. Young, of the Bureau of Statistics, estimated that $600,000,000 was spent annually in the production and consumption of intoxicating liquor, while Dr. Hengman a careful writer, puts it at $735,000,000 in 1872.

The Diptheria in this and neighboring towns is prevailing to a considerable extent. Four cases have proved fatal here in a short time. If it should extend to the pupils of our public schools, we would suggest to the Directors the propriety of closing them for a time, as the disease is highly contagious.

On Monday last little Boyd Creasy, son of D A, Creasy of this town, died of that dread disease, diptheria, after an illness of about one week. Boyd was a bright and interesting child, and the hearts of loving parents have been sorely afflicted by this visitation of Divine Providence. The sympathies of the community are with them.

### TEMPERANCE NOTES.

Despite the storm, a fair congregation assembled at the Union Church at Orangeville on last Wednesday evening. Addresses were made by Rev. A. Houtz, Dr. Canfield, O. B. Mellick and C. B. Brockway. Some 52 ladies and gentlemen signed the pledge and "there are more to follow" next Tuesday evening at the M. E. Church.

Mrs. William Lee, a resident of Roaring-Creek, met with a painful accident early on Monday morning while on her way to Centralia. When near her destination a trace came loose and touched one of the horse's legs, which caused him to spring forward, and before her son, who was driving, could gather up the reins the animals had run up an embankment and overturned the wagon. Mrs. Lee sustained a severe fracture of the leg above the knee. She was taken to the house of a friend at Centralia, and early on Tuesday morning was removed to her home. The boy was not injured.

Diptheria is reported as being in this section. A number of deaths have occurred, and several children are not expected to recover. Doctors disagree as to whether this disease is contagious, but the safest plan is not to go in its presence unless obliged to do so. Kind friends can assist, and sympathize with, those who have it in their houses, without coming in contact with the patient. If it is contagious it may be carried and spread by injudicious friends, and with such a disease every precaution should be taken to prevent this. It is seldom that it spares a victim.

Our genial friend Gen. W. H. H. Davis, Editor of the Doylestown *Democrat* and the author of several valuable books, has entered the lecture field under the auspices of the "American Literary Bureau." His subjects are "*The Halls of the Montezumas*," and "*The Royal Road to Success*." His familiarity with the souject matter of the first is not merely gathered from the writings of others. As an officer of the American army during the Mexican war, and as Secretary and acting Governor of New Mexico, he became fully acquainted with the history, traditions, country, and manners and customs of the people. His reputation as a student and writer, as well as his own success in life fully qualify him to deal with the second subject.

They tell us the ex-ed. who closed his connections with this paper in March, 1871, took a sudden trip from Milton to Sunbury last Wednesday in charge of an officer. The trouble was all about the fair sex.—*Lewisburg Journal.*

There is a slight error in the above. M'Ginley was not brought to Sunbury. While awaiting a hearing in 'Squire Davis' office at Milton he managed to slip out and has not since been heard of. The constable had gone after the feminine who 'made the complaint. He gave his pistol to the 'Squire to guard the prisoner, but that official let the prisoner get too far out of range before he thought of using the shooting iron.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

We have a case of damages against that 'Squire, for letting the fellow go. He struggled to this town,—told a pitiful story about a dying aunt he had been to visit—his abrupt departure from Ashland to see her, not having time even to draw his hard earned salary. Of course our heart melted at this tale of distress, and we are somewhat poorer than we were, in consequence.

### ORANGEVILLE ITEMS.

C. W. Low & Son have removed the old store house corner of Main and Pine streets preparatory to erecting a new one on the same site. The foundation is up and the frame work well on.

A. B. Stewart is about erecting a new dwelling house a little north of his house on Main street.

Wm. Fisher has modernized and improved his house.

A dwelling is also going up just above town.

The house of Col. Kline is nearly completed and presents a fine appearance. When finished it will be an ornament to the town.

The Academy is doing well with an attendance of about 75 students.

The papers (I think) recently noticed an accident by which both arms of a little girl in Orange were broken, and a hand otherwise injured,—also a little girl in Greenwood with broken arm. It is gratifying to be able to state that both these little patients have recovered under the skill and care of Dr. C. W. Amerman.

One of our Sunday schools recently held a picnic in Mcgargell's woods. A good dinner, good music by the Millville Band, water-melons, and speeches made it a very enjoyable occasion.

A bush-meeting for the congregation worshiping at Centre School House was held in Greenwood from Wednesday to Wednesday inclusive chiefly under the management of Revs. J. L. Preston and J. M. Harman.

S.

### APPROPRIATIONS TO STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The commission appointed to apportion the money appropriated by the legislature to the several state normal schools held a meeting in Harrisburg, recently, and agreed upon the following programme:

Of the $100,000 $30,000 is given to the school at Indiana, $25,000 to the school at Shippensburg, $20,000 to the school at California, $15,000 to the school at Mansfield and $10,000 to the school at Bloomsburg.

Of the $75,000, $10,000 is given to each of the schools at Millersville, Edinboro,' Kutztown, West Chester and Lock Haven, and $5,000 to each of the schools at Indiana, Shippensburg, California, Mansfield and Bloomsburg.

The money to be payable subject to the provisions of said acts, by warrants on the state treasurer issued by the superintendent of public instruction—one-half when the authorities of the several schools, in a legal and binding manner, agree to comply with the conditions of such distribution hereunto appended; and the other half when satisfactory evidence is presented, showing that said conditions have been in good faith complied with.

The following are the conditions upon a compliance with which the sums of money above named will be paid to the several state normal schools:

First. That mortgages, as heretofore, in favor of the state, be executed upon the property of each of the several schools to the amount of the sums herein assigned it.

Second. That the schools at Indiana, Shippensburg, California, Mansfield, Bloomsburg and Lock Haven be required to devote the several amounts herein appropriated to them to the payment of their present indebtedness, and that for this purpose the friends of said schools be required to add to these sums twenty per cent. of their amount from private sources, subscriptions, or releases of creditors.

Third. That the schools of Millersville, Edinboro,' Kutztown, and West Chester be required to make such additions to their buildings, grounds, or appliances, or to take such measures looking to the bettering of their condition, or to the incressing of their officiency as may be prescribed by the superintendent of public instructions and approved by this commission.

Fourth. That in case any school shall decline to accept these conditions, the money it would otherwise receive shall be divided equally among the remaining schools.

The undersigned in this connection also desire to state:

First. That in assigning the bulk of the money appropriated by the legislature to the schools most deeply in debt, they have conformed to what they knew to be the intention of the legislature.

Second. That any further increase of the debt of the state normal school, either by an accumulation of interest or by expenses incurred without money to pay them, will tend to weaken the whole work of normal instruction in the state, and should be carefully avoided. The income of each should, if possible, be made to meet its expenditures.

The commission consists of Governor Hartranft, Attorney General Lear and J. P. Wickersham, Esq., superintendent of public instruction.

MR. SCHELL'S ACCEPTANCE.—The following is Mr. William P. Schell's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Auditor General.

BEDFORD, PA., October 3, 1877.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 20th ult., informing me of my nomination for the office of Auditor General by the Democratic State Convention, is before me. I accept the nomination under a deep sense of the honor conferred by the distinguished body you represent in making this announcement.

The office of Auditor General is one of great importance. As far back as 1811 the Legislature enacted "that all accounts between the Commonwealth and any person or persons, body politic or corporate, as well those with the officers of the revenue as the persons entrusted with the receipt, or who have or hereafter may become possessed of public money, also the accounts of all person having claims on the Commonwealth, shall be examined and adjusted by the Auditor General according to law and equity."

He was clothed with extensive powers, and now since the industries of the State have kept pace with its greatly increased population, and new sources of revenue have been opened up, it is of the utmost importance to the tax-payers that these powers be intelligently and honestly exercised. Integrity, vigilance and a due sense of public responsibility should govern in the administration of the affairs of this department of the State government.

You are pleased to refer in complimentary terms to my labors on behalf of the workingmen of the State. My interest in their welfare is not of recent birth. During a public career now extending over many years I have always deemed it my duty to vote for all measures tending to dignify labor, and to elevate in the moral, social and political scale those who followed it as a pursuit.

I do not think there is any necessary antagonism between capital and labor. On the contrary, there is a close relationship between them which should work to the advan age of both—a relationship which ought to be so adjusted as to divide between them the results of industry in good faith and good feeling. Experience, however, has shown that in many instances the power of capital, directed by selfishness, has wrested from labor the rights that legitimately belonged to it. My rule has been to legislate so as to prevent wrong and secure that which was right to all classes.

I am sincerely gratified to know that heretofore I have enjoyed the confidence of and received honors from the industrial classes of my fellow citizens. It is my purpose hereafter, whether in public or private life, to do no act which shall cause them to regret these manifestations of their regard. I can only say in conclusion that should the action of the convention be ratified by the people I shall consider the call to serve them in a new sphere as imposing on me the most weighty obligations to guard and protect their interests with strict fidelity. I am, gentlemen, your fellow citizen.

WILLIAM P. SCHELL.

The follo wing letter is published by request of the writer. We know nothing of the fact, and do not endorse the contents. If the statements are of any importance, the commissioners no doubt can explain.

BENTON, PA., Oct. 8, 1877.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL—*Sirs:* In last week's COLUMBIAN the statement of "High Road Damages" is incorrect. There are two wrongs. First, on the road near Benjamin Savage's the highest damage is not published. B. F. Savage himself gets $140 00 damage. Second. The same road is not opened, nor is it expected to be for a couple of weeks yet. Now the Commissioners have omitted the first and misrepresented the last (on purpose) we expect. But they cannot come that on us this time. Now the above two statements are true and can be proven.

A READER.

And now, Democrats of Pennsylvania, buckle on your armor for November's contest. Victory is in your grasp, if you but work. Ohio and California have been redeemed, and Pennsylvania can be lost only through your supineness. See to your organization in every township. Do not heed the croakers. Our organization was never in better condition, and has the eclat of success. We actually won the Presidency in 1876, but were defrauded. But now "cheating is played out." Stick to your colors then. We have an admirable platform able and honest candidates, *and must go in to win.*

Rebecca Carman, of Benton, has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of Millinery and Notion Goods, to which she invites the attention of the public.

Oct. 5—3w*

Gold is down to 102½, the lowest point in fifteen years. There is also a marked revival of business in commercial centres, which cannot fail to spread rapidly into the rural districts. Let us hope that there is a better time coming.

The Virginia plan of raising revenue, by levying a tax of two and a half cents per drink upon all malt liquors sold in coffee houses, saloons, or at public bars in hotels, is said to work charmingly, and to yield largely to the coffers of the State. It is popular among hotel keepers because it breaks up the credit system, and the tax is always exactly graduated to the business done. It is expected that the revenue from this source will be over $1,000,000 yearly.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of D. C. Goodrich, Publisher of Dr. Egle's New Illustrated History of Pennsylvania on second page of this paper.

We have examined this truly great work, and can, most emphatically recommend it to every intelligent Pennsylvanian, as being the best history of our Commonwealth ever before published. It has been very highly endorsed by the State Historical Society the leading men, and press of the State.

Any one wishing permanent and honorable employment (and there are many needing it) should at once correspond with the publisher at Harrisburg, and if possible secure the offer they make in their advertisement.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9, 1877.

To-morrow the most important election of the year is held. The extraordinary interest taken by Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet in the result is shown by the tour of Secretary Sherman and then of the whole Cabinet with Mr. Hayes at its head, shows the interest felt in the result. The departure of Sherman and the Ohio clerks to vote—he going as an indication of what was expected of less prominent people—as a kind of bull-dozer we may say, is also significant of a great desire to carry the state. It is only fair to say that the Democratic chances do not look so fair as they did on the day of West's nomination by the Republicans But speculation is not profitable now, the result will be before you by telegraph when this reaches you. It is most earnestly to be desired that the Democrats may secure the Legislature so as to elect a U. S. Senator in place of Matthews.

A party of half civilized Indians of Mexican descent have organized a small rebellion in their state. It will be of little moment unless lawless Mexicans cross the river to take part, in which case, the relations of the two Governments may become complicated.

General Miles telegraphs that he had a a fight with the Nez Perces and captured much stock. His statement of losses shows that his victory, if he gained one, was bloody. He says that the Indians are now under cover, and his dispatch seems to indicate that without reinforcements he cannot dislodge them. He also fears a junction between these Indians and Sitting Bull's command, and says the two forces are in communication.

John P Patterson of Pennsylvania, who represents South Coralina in the U. S. Senate, was arrested here on Saturday charged with bribery of the members of the Legislature of that State, and other offenses. He is now out on bail. His case will come up October 17th.

The Speakership contest is getting warm. The Democratic caucus will be held on Saturday evening next. It is generally believed that after two or more ballots in caucus, Randall will be nominated for the position. The only man I know of who is thoroughly convinced this will not be so is Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York. He does not, however, assert that his own chances are good.

It is now evident that the extra session will not confine itself to the particular business—the Army Appropriation—for which it was called, but will transact any other business which may properly come before it. There has never been a time when more valid and important questions demanded consideration, and we may look for a session long to be remembered. It is extremely fortunate for the Democratic House that many of its members have now the experience which they lacked two years ago, and will therefore be able to accomplish much more than they could. The fact that so many seem willing to unite upon Randall for Speaker, is an indication that experience in the Chair, rather than the gratification of the personal wish of members, is demanded and is a happy augury of an industrious and useful session.

Secretary Schurz who is a free thinker, is just now getting all the orthodox punishment. The fire fell upon his beautiful palace, the Interior Department, and now the flood has come. While the building was almost completely unroofed the heaviest rain Washington has had for years descended upon it, flooding every room and injuring innumerable records and papers.

The trial of Witowski charged with collecting from the Government money for articles never furnished, will probably end by the middle of this week. It has excited great interest chiefly because a member of Congress will be put on trial if Witowski is convicted. But the evidence so far has not been strong, and a conviction is not looked for.

SEMINOLE.

At the Commencement at the Pennsylvania Medical College—the oldest medical institution in America—a new departure was taken in the education of physicians. Dr. Pepper, one of its professors, and the officer who made the address on the occasion, took for his text the importance and necessity of a higher course on the part of medical colleges. He said that the profession is overcrowded, that the large majority of the professors are incompetent, and that the effect was to lower the dignity and the usefulness of a calling that should be competent to exercise a most beneficial influence on society

If this is true, and it must be when so prominent an institution makes the charge then the efforts of the Pennsylvania Medical College cannot be too highly commended. The public we feel sure will, by their attention thus directed, learn to investigate more closely the men who offer their services as physicians. It is at least a good sign to see the profession endeavoring to higher attainments in its pursuit, instead of criminating and quarreling over the claims of peculiar schools. Such efforts begun and carried on in the profession will conduce more to elevating its standard and making it a public blessing than all the laws that were ever passed or asked for.—*Ex.*

## Marriages.

MARTZ—MUENICH.—On the 10 inst., by Rev. John McCron, D. D., Reuben Fegley Martz, Esq., to Miss Emma Margaret Muenich, both of Reed's station, Northumberland county, Pa.

## Deaths.

CLEAVER.—In Locust on the 2d inst., Miss Mary E. Cleaver, aged about 20 years.

Miss: A word in your ear. The next fine afternoon that you saunter out, buy a box of Glen's Sulphur Soap. That admirable purifier will remove every one of those pimples which detract so much from your beauty. Sold by all druggists.

There is Youth in every bottle of Hill's Hair Dye.

Sept. 21 1m.

Hayes told the Lynchburgers that he discerned the hand of Providence in his elevation to the Presidency. For the hand of Providence he mistook the nimble fingers of J. Madison Wells.

## Business Notices

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

For a second hand Globe Cook Stove or Cucumber Pump, apply to Wm. Krickbaum.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Boy—*I will cry.* I can't help it. All the other boys but me are getting new Suits of Clothes and warm Overcoats at Lowenberg's.

These cool mornings and evenings make it necessary to put up stoves. Why will you ruffle your temper and dirty the carpet and use strong expressions in trying to put up your own stove pipe when Rollins & Holmes will do it on short notice?

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Wife—Well, I can't help it if you don't like it. I told you when you brought home the goods that I couldn't make as nice a FIT as you could buy ready-made at Lowenberg's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

Buy your writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr. 27-tf

Buy your Writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Overcoats for men,
Overcoats for Youths,
Overcoats for Boys,
Overcoats for Children,
Cheap, Good and Durable at D. Loweaberg's.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

G. A. Clark will sell Parker & Watson's National Readers at the following prices during the coming Fall and Winter:

| | |
|---|---|
| Primer, | 15 cents. |
| First Reader, | 25 cen |
| Second Reader, | 40 cents. |
| Third Reader, | 70 cents. |
| Fourth Reader, | $1.00 |
| Fifth Reader, | 1.25 |

Monteith's Geographies at the following rates:

Monteith's 1st Geography 28 cents.
Monteith's 2nd Geography 44 cents.
Monteith's 3rd Geography 83 cents
Monteith's 4th Geography $1.40.

**Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!**

We are now offering all sizes of the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's., coal, at the lowest cash prices.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.

May 1, 1877.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the heart? Have you dizziness of the head? Is your nervous system depressed? Does your blood circulate badly? Have you a cough? Low spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All these and much more are the results of dyspepsia, liver complaint and Indigestion. GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the U. S., through druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of indigestion. Sample bottles for 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positive by all first-class druggists in U. S.

April 27, 77-1y jl

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.

It is the duty of every person who has used *Boschee's German Syrup* to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe coughs, croup, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. These doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive, at least try one bottle as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup cannot be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by Moyer Bros.

April 20, '77-1y jl

**Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.**

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

## PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
## REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of James Thornton, late of the township of Bloom in the county of Columbia, deceased, by authority contained in said will, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1877,

commencing at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following

**Lot of Ground,**

situate in the Town of Bloomsburg in said County of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting on Market street of said Town, west side—adjoining First street of said town on the north, Mumma's alley on the west, lot of E. H. Drinker on the south, and Market street of said Town on the east; containing in front on Market street forty-one ——— feet, and in depth one hundred and ninety-eight feet; whereon are erected a two-story frame

DWELLING HOUSE,

with kitchen attached, a FRAME STABLE and other outbuildings, good fruit trees on said lot, a good well of water at the kitchen door.

Terms made known on day of sale.

EPHRAIM P. LUTZ,
Executor.

October 5th 'tS.

ORDER FIXING TERMS OF COURTS OF MONTOUR COUNTY.

And now September 20th, 1877. It is ordered that the Terms of the several Courts of Montour county shall hereafter be held as follows, to wit: On the fourth Monday of February, May and September, and on the third Monday of December in each year and continue for one week.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the Records at Danville Pa., this 1st day of October A. D. 1877.

WILSON M. GEARHART,
Prothonotary.

Oct. 5 5w.

Michael Federolf vs. Samuel Leiby and terre tenants. No. 2-4, Sept. Term, 1877. Sci. Fa. sur Mortgage Sept. 10, 1877 on motion of C. R. Buckalew of counsel for plaintiff the court appoint Samuel Knorr Esq., Master to Report the amount due upon the Mortgage in this case and also in what order and to what extent the respective parcels of land in possession or ownership of terre tenants are liable to contribute to the payment of said Mortgage or to be sold in satisfaction thereof.

BY THE COURT.

The Master will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at the public house known as the Red Tavern in Montana Conyngham township at 10 o'clock a. m., on Thursday the 8th day of November 1877.

SAMUEL KNORR,
Master.

Oct. 5 4w.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TAKE NOTICE:—That the corporation of the German Reformed Church of Bloomsburg, Columbia county have exhibited and presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, an instrument in writing, purporting to be proposed amendments to their charter, and it is their intention to apply for a decree that the same shall become a part of the said charter at the December term of the said Court in 1877. The general character of the said amendments consists in the suppression of the word "German" in the name style and title of the corporation and in the enactment of such articles as should more properly fall under the denomination of By-laws. And the said court having perused and examined the said amendments and alterations which in the opinion of the court do not conflict with the statute, nor with the constitution, has directed notice of the said aplication to be published in two newspapers of general circulation printed in said county for three weeks; and if no sufficient reason be shown to the contrary by the first day of December Term 1877 of said court, it will decree the said amendments and alterations shall be deemed and taken to be a part of the charter of the said corporation.

B. F. ZARR,
Prothonotary.

Oct. 5 3w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF TERACY BAYLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Teracy Bayler, late of Montour township Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators of Montour township Columbia county, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrators without delay.

PETER HEINBACH.
DANIEL BAYLER.
Administrators.
P. O. address Bloomsburg Pa.

Oct. 5 6w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN VAN LIEW, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of John Van Liew late of Orange township, Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Alem Van Liew, Light street of same township, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

ALEM VAN LIEW,
Light Street,
Administrator.

Oct. 5 6w *

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF W. A. KLINE, DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to make distribution of the balance of funds in the hands of A. J. Albertson Administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of P. P. Billmeyer in Bloomsburg on the 10th day of November 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

P. P. BILLMEYER,
Auditor.

Oct. 5 4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

In the matter of the sale of the real estate of Catharine Fredrica deceased for the payment of debts.

The auditor appointed to ascertain the interest of the deceased in said real estate and also to ascertain the amount and validity of the alleged debts will meet all parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg on Friday November 2d 1877 at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the purposes of his appointment.

J. B. ROBISON,
Auditor.

Oct. 5 4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the sum of $631 19 remaining in the real estate of Wm. Pegg late of Madison twp. in said county, deceased, for the use of Wm. Marsh surviving husband of Elizabeth a daughter of said William Pegg deceased will meet at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in said county on Saturday the 17th day of November A. D. 1877 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day for the purpose of holding said audit. All parties interested will attend and present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in for any share of said fund.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Auditor.

Oct. 5 4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE LAZARUS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Catharine Lazarus, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Penn'a, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Lazarus Ashland, Pa., and Sanderson Lazarus Auburndrel, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrators without delay.

JOHN LAZARUS,
Ashland, Pa.
SANDERSON LAZARUS,
Auburndrel, Pa.
Administrators.

October 5 6w 1877 *

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased at Constable's sale the property of Joseph Cole, to-wit: One yoke of oxen, one spring calf, one two-horse wagon, six acres of corn, two acres and a half of buckwheat, twenty bushels of potatoes, five cords of bark, three hogs, two acres and a half of corn on Jacob Coler's farm, one side hill plow, one land plow. And I, William B. Eck have loaned the above articles and crops to Joseph Cole during my pleasure and hereby caution all parties not to remove them unless by my orders.

WILLIAM B. ECK,
Millville, Pa.

Sept. 21, '77-5w*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed to make distribution of the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the real estate of Levi A. Hilday, and also Auditor on the exceptions to the account of C. W. Miller as Trustee, and also to make distribution of the funds in the hands of C. W. Miller Trustee for the benefit of judgment creditors of said Levi A. Hilday, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of E. H. & R. R. Little in Bloomsburg on Thursday the 1st day of November 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

M. E. JACKSON,
Auditor.

sep. 28,1877-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PHILIP BROFEE, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Philip Brofee, late of Locust township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators of Locust township. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

JAMES BROFEE,
Administrator.

sep. 21'77-6w*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL OMAN, DEC'D.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Samuel Oman, late of Mt. Pleasant twp, Columbia Co, dec'd. have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executors of same township, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.

WILLIAM OMAN,
JACOB OMAN,
Executors.

sept. 14, '77-6w*

## PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
## REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Hiram Lunger, deceased will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Sugarloaf township Columbia county, Pennsylvania on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29th

at 10 o'clock a. m. the undivided one half interest in certain real estate situate in Sugarloaf township in said county of Columbia, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a white oak corner of Hester's land thence by other land of said Joshua Brink, N. 80 degrees, W. 112½ perches to a post thence by said land, N. 35 degrees, W. 35 perches to a chestnut tree thence N. 60 degrees, W. 70 perches to a post thence by land of Montgomery Cole, S. 24 deg rees, W. 92 perches to a post thence by land of said Joshua Brink, S. 42½ degrees, E. 44 perches to a post thence by said land, S. 24 degrees, W. 39 perches to a post thence by said land, S. 42½ degrees, E. 61 perches to a post by a public road thence, S. 70 degrees, E. 63½ perches to a post thence by land of William McKelvy, N. 61½, E. 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing

85 ACRES

85 perches, on which is erected a A FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and BARN and out buildings. There are also a good orchard and good water.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

ANDREW J. HESS,
Administrator.

Oct. 5 tS.

## Assignee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
## REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, J. W. Evans Assignee of Abraham Miller for the benefit of creditors will expose to public sale at the "Williams Hotel" in the borough of Berwick on

Saturday, October 20, A. D., 1877

at one o'clock, p. m.,

All those two in lots situate on Front street

## Miscellaneous.

### She Hooked Him.

Henry Archibald is a devoted Fisherman, not that he ever catches much of anything, but still he likes to take his pole and line and go up along the Delaware during the long, warm, lazy summer days and lay in the yellow sunshine and think what the old woman will say when she finds out he has gone off without splitting any kindling. In this view of the case he yestarday got out his hooks and lines to look them over. He sat on the wash-bench by the hydrant enjoying himself hugely, when Mrs. Archibald came out and made him bring her a bucket of water.

While he was doing this she picked up a bass hook to admire it and laid it down again with the line scattered out in the yard.

Henry discussed the situation in Europe with Oxtoby, who was digging garden on the other side of the fence, and then sat down again to the contemplation of his fishing tackles. Pretty soon he missed a hook.

"Mother," he shouted, "what under the sun did you do with my bass hook?"

"Bother your old bass hook," said Mrs. Archibald, and she slapped the stove damper shut with emphasis; "you've swallowed it, I reckon."

"You had it a minute ago; you know you did. If a woman ever gets her hands on a fellow's things he never knows where they are any more.

Mrs. A. came to the door and looked acridly around:

"What d'ye call this here?" and picking up the end of a line she gave it a wrathful jerk.

"Whoopee! ouch!! gosh!!! shoot the 'fernal dog," yelled Henry, and he waltzed frantically, around, nursing his pocket as tenderly as though he had a live coal in it.

"Sakes alive! what's the matter with the man?' and she gave the line another twitch. "Found your old hook, have you?"

"Found it, you brimstone old torment; don't you see I've found it? Leggo! leggo that line, I tell you, before I pulverize you."

Now, Henry, I'd make a fuss if I were you."

"Fuss the blazes. I wish you knowed how it felt to have a fish hook jerked through your heart."

"Well, you had no business to set down on your heart, with fish-hooks a laying around.

"Don't be a fool, now, will you? but ju t pull this thing out before it turns to lock jaw."

"It'd take a whole barrel of fish hooks to lock your jaw."

"Come, give us a hold here."

But the first pull she gave brought a Comanche squawk from Henry, and then she amputated the adjacent cloth and got the butcher knife, whereupon Henry straightened himself up viciously.

"Look here, woman, I ain't no blamed old ham; you don't slice me with that thing now, and don't you forget it. You just bounce that gal around for the doctor suddenly, and you'd better get down on your marrow bones and pray for me to recover, afore I get mad, too."

The doctor came, cut off the shank and pulled out the hook in half a minute, and all of the rest of the day Henry sat on a flax seed poultice and on one side of a chair, calling people up to the front window to ask them what was good for a bile on the knee.

### Misdirected Eloquence.

It is not strange that Mr. Evarts doesn't make money off his farm. Horace Greeley and H. W. Beecher failed because they were not content to let their workmen run the farm, but must needs put their own absurd ideas in practice. Mr. Evarts fails because his manager is unable to understand him, and gets confused just as soon as Mr. Evarts makes his appearance and begins to talk. Last year, for instance, Mr. Evarts said to his manager the very first morning of the summer vacation:

"Patsey, it becomes necessary, in view of the superabundance of foreign and deleterious elements among those green and waving uprights, to place the charger in front of the utensil with the branching and numerous supporters, and have the latter agitate the surface of the naturally productive soil."

Patsey said "Sur?"

"The astounding density of various species of the human head," continued Mr. Evarts, after a start of vexation, succeeded by a period of profound thought, "is something, I am free to confess, much beyond my comprehension. I have combated Lucy Stone singly and alone for three successive hours; I have even communed with the stolid and peculiarly happy idiocy of Gideon Welles; but I never saw the like of this. It is worse than the jury in the Beecher trial. By the ghost of William Tell, the man's a horse!"

"Is it a horse you want, sur?" said Patsey, a happy light dawning upon him.

"The exact purpose of the creation of such beings," pursued Mr. Evarts, heedless of the interruption, "is a something which will, perhaps, be revealed at some time in the far-distant future. I should like to trace the theory of Darwin in this creature. I should like to compare him with the lower species, if, happily, there are any lower. I wish I had an ourangoutang here."

"We haven't one on the farrum, sur," said Patsey, with some haste, "They—they was sold by mistake, sur, last winter, along wid de petatys."

"Cease, barbarian!" said Mr. Evarts, with towering scorn, evidently provoked beyond endurance. "Upon my soul, you have as little knowledge of farm work as the Hon. Benjamin Butler has of politics."

Mr. Evarts rushed wildly into the house.

"I think," said Patsey, after wasting another precious half-hour in thought, "I think Musther Evarts wants me to harness the oxin to the carriage and put the colts to the hay wagon."

And all in the world that Mr. Evarts wanted was that Patsey should cultivate the corn.—*Detroit Post.*

SCANDAL DENOUNCED.—In a reporter's wanderings about town he heard a lady talking across the street to a neighbor, and thus deliver herself on the subject of scandal: "Of all things in this world I do hate it's a scandalizing woman. Now, there's Mrs. Jingletongue, that everybody knows isn't a bit better than she'd ought to be, and whose two daughters cut up so shamefully that no decent woman ought to speak to them, and whose husband gets drunk, and they do say he owes for that granadine she puts on so many airs in over her bonnets. If I was to say any mean things about people like she does I would pull my tongue out by the roots, the nasty scandalizing stuck up old cat."

The man who seeks freedom for anything but Freedom's self is made to be a slave.

Subscribe for THE COLUMBIAN.

## Agricultural.

### Saving Manure and Labor.

Almost anyone has it in his own power to keep up the fertility of his soil, if he does not lay out too much work, and undertake to do more than his time or money will permit him to do well. It is because a man is poor that his farm runs down, and there is no surer way to get poor and to keep poor than to occupy more land than one can work well. When one has so much land that he cannot work it well, and has not money enough to employ others to work it for him, hundreds of things which could be done to a profit are not done; and thus one-half of what the land might yield does not come from it. Then he has but half manure enough to raise crops for so much ground properly, and so but half a-crop results. Thus he loses at both ends, and gets poorer and poorer each year.

Nothing helps a farmer so much as to have a full relief from being "driven" at this season of the year. If the ditches are all cleaned out, the surface-water which injures crops so much in the spring will have a better chance to drain away. So also will it help his roads. The water passing off, the frost will not penetrate as deep, and thus there will not be so much cutting up in spring. But best of all, the ditch-cleanings are about the best top-dressings for grass-lands and orchard-trees that one can possibly have.

Then there is always about an immense amount of waste vegetable matter in odd corners where the plow cannot get at, that it would pay well to get together and put in the stock-yard to rot up and make manure, which dries up and goes to waste when one has no time to attend to it at this season. Where there is any woodland, leaves in profusion lie around loose which would serve the double purpose of warm litter for stock and subsequent manure as well. All this the man who lets his work drive him instead of leading it along has to lose; and no one can calculate the great loss every year from all these little added together.

We do not know that we could suggest a better subject for a farm wintering study than how to avoid being "driven" with work or "pinched" for money. Whenever one gets to this condition there is assuredly something wrong which needs righting; and which must be righted before much money can be made.

The lazy man never makes money; but the one who "never has any time" or who is "all behind with his work," is about in as bad a fix, if not worse, for very often he is no better off than the lazy fellow with the sad reflection included that his labor has been spent in vain.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

### Raise More Poultry.

The *Telegraph* uses the following sound arguments to induce its readers to produce more poultry: "We have often recommended the raising of poultry by farmers within easy reaching distance of Philadelphia markets, and have no reason now to change the recommendation, but to repeat it. If properly conducted it would become one of the most profitable branches of the farm. The French give special attention to poultry, and it always has been to them an important source of revenue. The total value of chickens sold in France, including eggs and capons, is estimated at $80,000,000 per annum, which, if equally divided among the population would be at the rate of $225 for every man, woman and child in the country. There is no reason why the business here should not assume greater proportions than it does, as there is all the times a demand for every variety of good poultry and fresh eggs at remunerative prices. This is a branch of the farmer's industry that can be managed by the women and boys of a family. It requires but little capital. The chicken-houses should be inexpensive but sufficiently roomy, clean, and well-ventilated. A large portion of the food can be supplied by the offal of the farm of almost every description, which can be readily economized for the purpose. The time required can be mainly what may be called off time. The pleasure of raising chickens, ducks, turkeys, geese, guina-fowls, and even pigeons (with squabs at forty cents per pair) should pay for all the outlay in money or labor. As we say, there is a constant demand for poultry at good prices, and there is not a season in the year when they cannot be disposed of freely. We know that upon many farms poultry-raising is not regarded with favor, as consuming time that should be applied to the general affairs of the farm. But it is a mistake and we commend a thorough examination of the subject.

Another even more powerful inducement would be to invent some remedy for chicken cholera and "gapes," which cause such discouraging mortality among our poultry, both old and young. Two of our best and most successful poultry raisers, "who never lose a single chicken from gapes," tell us that they attribute their example wholly to the fact that as soon as taken off the roost they grease the heads of all the chickens. The argument is that the worm which produces the trouble in the wind pipe of the bird hatches on the top of its head and passes in at the nostrils.

TO INCREASE THE FLOW OF MILK.—A southern lady says: "Tepid water, slightly salted, given twice a day, will increase the flow of milk one-third; if the cow will not drink it first trial scatter a handfull of bran or meal over the top of it. They soon become very fond of it, and will drink all you give them. I tried this plan three years ago with perfect success. I had only one cow, and she was of the common scrub stock of the country, and after she began to drink the water, prepared as above, she furnished me twice a day two ordinary buckets full of milk."

There is a story that Mr. Robert Collyer once recommended Mr. R. W. Emerson as a lecturer to a person who had undertaken the management of a lectrue course. "I need not remind you," said Mr. Collyer apologetically, "that Emerson is one of the foremost philosophers and thinkers of the country." The projector of the lecture course thought a moment and then slowly said, not without a shade of anxiety upon his face, "Well, I'll put him on if you say so. I suppose that kind of people ought to be encouraged."

Wetting the soil thoroughly with boiling water, previous to putting it in pots, always proves a sure preventive of worms in pots. Lime water will kill insects in pots without injury to the plants. A tablespoonful of ammonia, in a pint of water, is also good for the same purpose.

By placing a piece of camphor the size of a hickory-nut in the stove-blacking it will be made adhesive through a great heat.

To keep mold from raising on catsup or pickles, add a tablespoonful of ground horse-dish to every quart.


SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.
For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.
The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.
The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.
These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more effectious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists. sept.

VEGETINE.
Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.
ITS MEDICINAL QUALITIES ARE
Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Cancer, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Disease of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and general debility, Vegetine acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public.

THE BEST EVIDENCE
The following letter from Rev. F. S. Best, Pastor of M. E. Church, Natick, Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians; also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. F. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony as there is no doubt about the curative powers of Vegetine.
NATICK, MASS., Jan. 1, 1874.
MR. H. R. STEVENS,
Dear Sir.—We have good reason for regarding your Vegetine a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age. For the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of the physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying; two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him Vegetine, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong
Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.
He has taken about three dozen bottles of Vegetine, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.
Respectfully yours,
H. R. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is sold by all druggists.
October.

Ayer's
*Hair Vigor,*
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
Oct. 13, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Easy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that I purchased of F. I. Beiber, of Benton township at Constable's sale on Friday September 14th, 1877, the following personal property: One two-horse wagon, one double set of harness, one single set harness, three sets lay reins, one spring board, one two-horse sled, one sleigh, four tons hay more or less, 40 bushels of oats, twelve bushels of rye, ten grain bags, four horse blankets, twenty acres of corn in the ground, three-fourths of an acre of potatoes, three acres of buckwheat, apples in the orchard, ten head of hogs, one brindle heifer, one red bull, one cook stove, one parlor stove, nine cane-seated chairs, two beds and bedding, one fanning mill, one clock, one 45 tooth-hinge harrow, one two-horse cultivator, two single cultivators, one iron beam plow, one wood plow, one grind stone one grain cradle, six acres of cloverseed, two horses and one colt, all of which I have loaned to him during my pleasure, and I hereby warn all persons from molesting or interfering with the above named property.
J. F. MCHENRY.
Stillwater, Sept. 21, '77-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF CALEB H. GIRTON, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Caleb H. Girton, late of Hemlock township, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Matthias A. Girton, of the same township, administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said administrator without delay.
MATTHIAS A. GIRTON,
Administrator.
Buck Horn, Pa.
Sept. 7, '77-6w

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING
AT THE
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE
Columbian Building,
COURT HOUSE ALLEY,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory, III. Elementary, IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires higher order of citizenship. Two lines demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees'
Sept. 8, '76.-

BLOOM IRON WORKS,
HARMAN & HASSERT Proprietors;
East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.
Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the
Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.
The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.
Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.
CHEMICAL PAINT,
and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.
Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired, is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

FAIR! FAIR! FAIR!!
Extra News—Still Ahead.
If you want
CLOTHING
DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE POSTED YOURSELF WHO
WILL DO BEST FOR YOU.
Come and Select your WINTER SUITS
FROM A BRAN NEW STOCK.
All Styles, Sizes, PRICES and Qualities.
MEN'S SUITS, YOUTH'S SUITS, BOY'S SUITS, CHILDREN'S SUITS.
HATS, CAPS,
SHIRTS,
COLLARS, CUFFS.
Largest Stock, Lowest Price
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DOCTOR PIERCE'S
ALT. EXT. OR
Golden Medical Discovery

CURES DISEASES OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD
In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in harmony more of Nature's sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple,** or **Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternating with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.
Prepared by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.
sep. 20, '77-1f

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OPIUM and Morphine Habit completely and speedily cured. Pamphlet free. Dr. Chas. Marshall, 161 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
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This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using
DR. PIERCE'S
Fountain Nasal Injector,
OR
DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of
DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.
It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high* up and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of **"Cold in the Head"** by a few applications.
CATARRH
SYMPTOMS—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, or in others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.
**Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy,** when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 50 cents, **by all Druggists.**
R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
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PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a protected solution of the
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
A new discovery in medicine, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its vital principle, or life element
IRON.
This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, and
ALL DISEASES
ORIGINATING IN A
Bad State of the Blood.
Or accompanied by
A Low State of the System.
Being free from Alcohol in any form its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up
AN IRON CONSTITUTION.
It is an excellent substitute for wine or brandy where a stimulant is needed.
One element of the restorative power of Iron as a medicine is its magnetic action, and the electricity developed thereby. For female weakness it is a specific.
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PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Debility, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Dropsy, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Neuralgia, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Chronic Diarrhœa, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Liver Complaint, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Boils and Humors, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Chills and Fever, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Loss of Appetite, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Nervous Affections, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
For Female Complaints, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
To Tone up the System, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
To Invigorate the Brain, Use
PERUVIAN SYRUP
SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison avenue, Boston. Sold by dealers generally.
October.

GLENN'S
SULPHUR SOAP.
THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.
This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.
ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.
It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.
IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.
Physicians speak of it in high terms.
*Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.*
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Oct. 20, '76.-1y

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Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited
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OSWEGO STARCH
Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—suffers and finishes work always the same.
Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch
Is the most delicious of all preparations for
Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.
Aug. 3, '77-3m B & S

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F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-1f B & W

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Increased facilities. Telegraphic Dept. in charge of the Manager and Electrician of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. For full particulars, call or send for free illustrated circular. J. F. SOULE, Pres.
Aug. 24, '77-6m B & S

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ORDERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Steam Office.

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Feb. 16 '77 1yr.


## THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will also be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply the place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Bottcher, Dorfort, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Abe, Mr Julius Bubee, Brugsh Bey, M. Rollin Jorquenays, M. Spuller, Dep., M. Gindriez, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Burr, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Perrozzi Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. O'good, Alex. Delmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.
Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known
Price $1.00 a Number. $5.00 a Year (Six Numbers.)
A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William st., N.

## RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
May 21, 1876.
TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,38 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m. 5,47 and 7,26 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.
TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 6,26 a. m. and 4,50 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9,2 a.m, 12,00 m. and 6,00 p. m
Passengers arrived from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NORTHWARD. | | |
| Erie Mail 5.30 a. m., arrive Elmira | 11.50 | a. |
| " Canandaigua | 2.35 | p. m |
| " Rochester | 5.15 | " |
| " Niagara | 9 40 | " |
| Renove accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m. | | |
| Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.30 a. m. | | |
| Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m | | |
| SOUTHWARD. | | |
| Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m | | |
| " Baltimore 8.40 | | " |
| Elmira Mail 11.16 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m | | |
| " Washington 10.50 | | " |
| " Baltimore 6.30 | | " |
| " Washington 8.30 | | " |
| Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m. | | |
| arrive Baltimore 2.30 a. m | | |
| " Washington 6.13 | | " |
| Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 2 05 a. m | | |
| " Baltimore 5.40 | | " |
| " Washington 10.35 | | " |

All daily except Sunday.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General